

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(Advertisements \$1 25 per square for 4 weeks.)

At \$2.00 per annum strictly in advance--  
\$2.50 if not paid at once, if payment is delayed.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."--WASHINGTON.

VOL. LXVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867.

NO. 9.

## Carriages and Buggies.

WATER & CULP are now building a variety of COACH WORK of the latest and most approved styles, and constructed of the best material, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Having built our work with great care, and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, we can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any other in or out of the city. All we ask is an inspection of our work, to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle this is the place to buy them.

WATER & CULP, in every branch done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call at our Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg streets, Gettysburg, Pa. P. J. TATE, W. E. CULP.

## Choice Poetry.

### WINTER IS COMING--SUMMER IN THE HEART.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Let grim Winter blow his trumpet  
On the mountains snowy steep;  
Let the Ocean's savage anthems  
On the trembling beaches sweep,  
And the tempestuous Northland  
From their icy caverns leap!

We may laugh at all the terror,  
Loving still the clouded blue;  
Feeling that the clouds are only  
For a very little time--  
Stormy trumpet, savage anthem,  
In their awfulness sublime.

Having on the poor compassion;  
Turning on the door from the door;  
Dropping merrily in their palms  
That inspire a little storm.

So we may like every revel  
In the storm that round us darts,  
Full of God's great crowded glory  
On the mountain, in the mart.

While in spite of restless Winter,  
Summer blooms within the heart!

## Miscellaneous.

### The Sailor Boy's Faith.

A vessel was overladen with a terrific hurricane in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. After every effort to weather the storm, the captain gave this intelligence: "The ship is on her beam ends! She will never right again! Death is certain!" "Not at all, sir! Not at all, sir!" cried a little sailor boy. "What will save us yet?" "Why do you think so?" said the captain. "Because, sir, at this moment they are praying, under the Bethel flag, in the city of Glasgow, for all sailors in distress, and we are among the number; and God will hear their prayers; now, see if he don't!" The Capt. exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, "God grant that their prayers may be heard in our behalf, my little preacher!" At that moment a great wave struck the ship and righted her. A few days after, the noble ship rode safely into New York harbor.

The Amador (California) Ledger tells the following: "A short time ago a widow, residing in a village not a thousand miles from here, put her house up at auction, and very soon disposed of the tickets, all feeling disposed to assist her. The evening arrived for the raffia to come off, and the house was won by a gentleman who thought himself fortunate in obtaining a house so cheap. The next day he applied for possession and a title to the property. What was his surprise when he was coolly informed that it was unnecessary to give any written title to the house--that there it was, and to take it, and the sooner the better, as she was anxious to build another on the spot where it stood. The winner discovered that he had drawn an elephant--he had a house but no lot."

A colored man had stuck to General Hood through thick and thin, and was in hopes of being able to march into Nashville, and pay his respects to a lady of the upper-crust of the colored society, when he discovered that the besieging army was retreating. Determined to break through the lines and throw himself upon the mercy of the Yankees, he presented himself to General Thomas, but in hand, when the following dialogue ensued:

"Where are you from?"  
"I've just from de army, sah."

"What army?"  
"Mr. Hood's army, sah."

"Where is Mr. Hood now?"  
"He's leavin', sah; he's leavin'."

"Ah! I thought Mr. Hood, as you call him, was coming into Nashville."

"No, sah; Mr. Hood thinks he can't do hisself justice in Nashville."

The quality of wool is tested by taking a lock from the sheep's back, and placing it on a surface representing an inch in length. If the spiral counts from thirty to thirty-three in that space the wool is equal to the finest "Electra" or Saxony wool. The staple is inferior according as it takes a lesser number to fill up the same space.

HORSE MEAT.--In Berlin, Prussia, horse meat has found so much favor that the number of horses slaughtered in a year has already reached two thousand six hundred, and is constantly increasing.

LARGE SAVINGS.--Good resolutions were numerous in Boston on New Year's day, and on the Saturday following the Five Cent Savings Bank in that city received \$31,000 in deposits, which is said to be the largest amount ever taken in one day by any savings bank in the city.

A Lady, writing on the subject, says: "When men break their hearts, it is the same as when a lobster breaks one of his claws, another sprouting immediately in its place."

The Welch have a saying that if a woman was as quick with her feet as she is with her tongue, she would catch lightning enough to kindle the fire in the morning.

One is much less sensible of cold on a bright day than on a cloudy one, thus the sunshine of cheerfulness and hope lightens every trouble.

At a rifle in Columbia county, Pa., recently, a little boy drew a ton of coal and gave it to two poor old women.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

### GOV. JOHN W. GEARY.

Delivered Jan. 15, 1867.

#### FELLOW CITIZENS:

Honored by the selection of the sovereign people of my native State as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the presence of my fellow countrymen, and before the Sacerdote of all hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, "to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official duties with fidelity."

Profoundly sensible of everything that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and responsibilities of the office, than elevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanksgivings to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially nine to the Republic, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common constituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like commoners of the Old World, our nation has had its internal convulsions. From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which "War's desolation" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon these unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the government, and notwithstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have constantly advanced in honor, wealth, population and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has occurred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its results, may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing that the contest between the North and the South was not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a violation of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The object of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confederacy based upon "the corner stone of human slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circumstances, would have been deeply and lastingly degrading, and would have destroyed the value of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obligated to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the Union; and under the auspicious guidance of Abraham Lincoln, that virtuous and patriotic Chief Magistrate, with the blessing of Him who directs the destinies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, the appeal to arms was made. We had a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their homes and all that was dear to them, and hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love and fidelity to the Union, they unhesitatingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribune withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment. The citizens generally exhibited the highest degree of patriotism in the prompt payment of taxes, in their liberal contributions in the shape of loans to the government; and the world was astonished by the amount expended in their benevolent care for the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions and other charitable associations. More than six hundred sanguinary battles and skirmishes were fought, in which nearly three hundred thousand of our heroic defenders laid down their lives in their devotion to the nation--"for God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Pennsylvania bore an honorable and conspicuous part. She contributed three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-six volunteer soldiers to the rescue of the nation; and nearly every battle-field has been moistened with the blood, and whitened with the bones, of her heroes. To them we owe our victories, unsurpassed in brilliancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead--the thrice honored dead--we are deeply indebted, for without their services it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the preservation of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the simplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been testified, but not equalled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as it upon her devoted the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy.

The rebel force seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a restless prestige in the old world. But, thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude toward their defenders. And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a consoling forbearance, which fail to punish the greatest crimes; known to the laws of civilized nations; and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unlimited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done, treason will be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republic from within.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noble men who fell in defence of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me rigidly to guard this sacred trust. But having erred in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

which has resulted in the preservation of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the simplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices.

I desire that it may be distinctly understood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail myself of this opportunity to speak kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Pennsylvania to the Union soldiers has been testified, but not equalled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as it upon her devoted the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carried upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was issued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable organizations, all the dignity and force of a model for others to copy.

The rebel force seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would recover all his losses, and establish a restless prestige in the old world. But, thanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed her more closely to the cause of freedom.

The result of the battle of Gettysburg broke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other free States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's successful advance from the sea, so that the two conquerors could shake hands over the two fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the glorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude toward their defenders. And here I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the General Government has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid clemency, and a consoling forbearance, which fail to punish the greatest crimes; known to the laws of civilized nations; and may not the hope be reasonably indulged, that the Federal authorities will cease to extend unlimited mercy to those who inaugurated the rebellion and controlled the movements of its armies? If this be done, treason will be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no attempt can be made with impunity to destroy our Republic from within.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

And while we would remember "the soldier who has borne the battle," we must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children, of those noble men who fell in defence of the Union. To affirm that we owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been rendered homeless and fatherless, by their parents' patriotic devotion to the country, is a truth to which all mankind will yield a ready assent; and though we cannot call the dead to life, it is a privilege, as well as duty, to take the orphan by the hand, and be to him a protector and a father.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me rigidly to guard this sacred trust. But having erred in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me rigidly to guard this sacred trust. But having erred in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me rigidly to guard this sacred trust. But having erred in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Legislative appropriations have honored the living soldiers, and entombed the dead. The people, at the ballot-box, have sought out the meritorious veterans, and the noble spectacle is now presented of the youthful survivors of those who fell for their country, cherished and educated at the public expense. Even if I were differently constituted, my official duties would constrain me rigidly to guard this sacred trust. But having erred in the same cause, and been honored by the highest marks of public favor, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible to increase the efficiency and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so creditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

treasure, its consummation may well be cited as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer the government according to the pledges of the Declaration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human slavery would have carried our country, in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better understand what Jefferson meant when, in the comparative infancy of human slavery, he exclaimed, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just!"

A simple glance at what must have been our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient. In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. Taking the increase, 23.39 per cent., from 1850 to 1860, as the basis of calculation for every ten years, in 1900, they would have numbered at least upwards of nine millions. What Christian statesman, as he thanks God for the triumph of the Union arms, does not shudder at the terrible prospect presented by these startling figures?

But while there is cause for constant solicitude in the natural irritations produced by such a conflict, he is but a gloomy prophet who does not anticipate, that the agencies which accomplished these tremendous results, will successfully cope with and put down all who attempt to govern the nation in the interests of defeated ambition and vanquished treason.

The people of the conquering North and West have comparatively little to do but to complete the good work. They command the position. The courage of the soldier and the sagacity of the statesman, working harmoniously, have now secured and confirmed the victory, and nothing more is required but a faithful adherence to the doctrines which have achieved such marvelous results.

#### EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The overthrow of the rebellion has changed the whole system of Southern society, and proportionately affected other interests and sections. Demanding the enlightenment of millions, long benighted, it forces upon the North and West the consideration of a more perfect and pervading educational policy.

Much as we have boasted, and have reason to boast, of our common schools, we cannot deny, when we compare them with those of New England, and contrast them with the preparations for the education of the Southern people of all classes, that we have much to overcome, if we would equal the one, or stimulate the other. The recent convention of County School Superintendents of Pennsylvania exhibits some startling facts, which deserve the attention of the people and their representatives.

Yet it is not by legislation alone that any people can be brought to understand their relations to each other as citizens. Their best instructors are themselves. However liberal the appropriations may be, if these are not seconded by that commendable spirit which impels the parent to impress upon the child the necessity of a sound moral and intellectual training, your representatives are generous, in vain. Every thing depends upon the people; hence the great complaint, preferred by the convention of teachers, of shortness of terms in some districts, of the small attendance of enrolled scholars, of the employment of unqualified instructors, and of the want of proper school houses, results unquestionably not so much from the indifference of the State, as from the negligence of those who are invited to share and enjoy the blessings of a cheap and admirable system of popular education.

If my fellow citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by a cultivation of modern facilities, they will require little exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The importance of common schools, in a republican government, can never be fully estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexorable. Every thing, therefore, should be encouraged that tends to build up, strengthen and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial pursuit will be aided and promoted by its operations; every man who is educated is improved in usefulness, in proportion as he is skilled in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society.

Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State in the full enjoyment of free schools, ever rebelled against the government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard in the great mission of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States. "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community, and its better moral feelings, to bear upon the masses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest."

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State than a thorough military system. The fathers of the Republic, acting upon

the instinct of preparing for war in time of peace, embodied this knowledge among the primary obligations of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found us almost wholly unprepared. Our confidence in our institutions was so firm that the idea of an attack upon them from any quarter, much less from those who had been the "spoiled children" of the government, was never believed possible, however threatened. The first clash of arms found us equally unprepared, and we were very soon experienced that the contrivers of the great slave conspiracy had not only strengthened themselves by the stolen ships, arms and fortifications of the government, but had been for years designedly instructing their youth in the science of arms; and when the bloody tempest opened upon us they were ready to spring at the heart of the Republic, while the citizens, in whose hands the government was left, were compelled to protect themselves and their country as best they could.

When we reflect upon the terrible sacrifices we endured to maintain our liberties, and anticipate that glorious period of our country when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and when the despots of the earth will construe our example into a standing threat against their tyranny, we cannot disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania contributed over three hundred thousand troops to the national cause. Deducting the loss of nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease incurred in the field, what an immense army has been left to circulate among and to educate the mass of our population! Properly comprehending this thought, we have at once the secret of our past success, our present safety and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the State, by proper organization, and to disseminate, in all our schools, that loyalty to the whole country, without which there can be no permanent safety for our liberty.

In their late report, the visitors to the West Point Military Academy laid a significant stress upon the necessity of such preceptors, in the future, as would teach the students of that institution their first and unavoidable obligations to the principles upon which the government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and it is not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the government that had educated and nourished them, found a meretricious consolation in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an allegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme and above all other political obligations.

If, in our past and recent experience, there has been exhibited the valuable and splendid achievements of our volunteers in the national defence, there has also been shown the necessity for military skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with, the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and effectual employment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger, our State should always have a well disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness and vigor on any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again be required in the field.

HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR.

In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph to our arms, been so full of compensation, as in the establishment of the proud fact that we are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally important, to depend upon and live upon our own resources. At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the very capital he had invested. Labor was in excess, and men everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country fell to, and long remained at, an average price of less than fifty per cent. But the moment danger to the Union became imminent, and the necessity of self-reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defence and self-dependence. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remunerative enterprise, depressed by unemployed labor and idle capital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitude, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity, which relieved them from want, their country from danger, and excited the amazement of civilized nations.

Protection to the manufacturers of the country, when rightly viewed, is merely the defence of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the United States is higher than those in any other country, consequently our laborers are more elevated. Labor is the foundation of both individual and national wealth; and those nations that have best protected

the exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging, for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the path of duty.

Among the most delicate, and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burden may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy practiced, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm

FINANCES.

the exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging, for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the path of duty.

Among the most delicate, and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burden may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy practiced, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm

FINANCES.

it from foreign competition, have been the most prosperous. It is clearly, therefore, the interest of the nation to foster and protect domestic industry, by relieving from internal taxation every sort of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles as to prevent the possibility of competition from abroad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all public works, a liberal and properly restricted general railroad system, and internal improvements of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the government. We are rich in every thing necessary to meet our wants, and render us independent of every other country, and we have only to avail ourselves of our own resources and capabilities, to progress continually onward to a degree of greatness never yet attained by any nation. Our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are unequalled, and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means tending to their highest development.

Why, then, should not the wisdom of government make available the teachings of experience, and at once legislate for the manifest good of the people? Why permit our manufacturers to beg that they may live.

The government of Great Britain has, by her protective system, "piled duty upon duty," for more than one hundred and fifty years, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes, extol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to believe and adopt the absurd theory, that "tariffs hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The great Republican party, in the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860, as if preparing for the very war which most of our statesmen were at that period anxious to postpone, adopted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Pennsylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm should no longer be compelled to remain inert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form of labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which underlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a mere support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petrified in the form of coal should everywhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and other machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our wonderful resources, material and moral, must and should at once be developed. Such was the intent and meaning of the brief resolution then and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment ratified by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law, aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built more houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold than could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and Territories of which the Union stands composed."

If the principle of protection proved to be such a talisman in the time of war, shall we reject it in the time of peace? If an answer were needed to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent free-traders of the South. Scarcely one of the ambitious men who led their unfortunate people into rebellion, but now freely admits that if the South had manufactured their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the government; and now to enjoy substantial, instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies they had so long and so fatally disregarded. Words need not be multiplied upon this important theme, either to make my own position stronger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

FINANCES.

the exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging, for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the path of duty.

Among the most delicate, and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burden may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy practiced, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm

FINANCES.

the exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late annual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certainly very gratifying; and the flattering prospect of the speedy extinguishment of the debt which has been hanging, for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reduction will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the path of duty.

Among the most delicate, and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth. Taxation should be applied where its burden may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, and the strictest economy practiced, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm

FINANCES.











and an enduring basis, and the debt is steadily diminished, until it is finally extinguished. Unnecessary delay in this world, in my opinion, is incompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation, has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the prosperity of the State, so long as they were managed by her agents, have been sold; the tax on real estate has been abolished, and considerable reductions have already been made in the State debt.

This important branch of the administration shall receive my constant and zealous attention.

#### EXECUTION OF THE LAWS.

The general and essential principles of law and liberty, declared in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, shall be watchfully guarded. It will be my highest ambition to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument. Care shall be taken "that the laws be faithfully executed," and the decisions of the courts respected and enforced, if within their authorized jurisdiction. Influenced only by considerations for the public welfare, it is my imperative duty to see that justice be impartially administered. That meretricious provision, the pardoning power, conferred upon the executive doubtless for correcting only the errors of criminal jurisprudence, and securing justice, shall not be perverted to the indiscriminate protection of those who may be justly sentenced to bear penalties for infractions of the laws made for the security and protection of society. These "arbitrarily" or "excessively" punished, or erroneously convicted, are alone entitled to its beneficent protection, and only such should expect its exercise in their behalf.

Whenever the people deem it expedient or necessary, from actual experience, to alter the laws, or to amend the Constitution, it is their undoubted right to do so, according to the mode prescribed within itself. I here repeat, what I have said elsewhere, that "so long as the people feel that the power to alter or change the character of the government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with a sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a corrective for every governmental abuse and usurpation."

#### THE NATIONAL SITUATION.

We are confessedly in a transition state. It is warlike how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how, from the very ashes of old hatreds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages, a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the remarkable energies of our people, and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the patriotic millions, are simply pausing before they perform the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystallized in the saying. The unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be provisionally delaying their return to the Union, so that when they re-enter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfil the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations, and especially to ourselves.

Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask, that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causeless war against a generous government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they do deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have had for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply.

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet it is not true that there is no such thing as a Republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, to-day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so definitely trampled under foot, as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine, that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty liability, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violators of the most solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in festal dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, SHALL NOT, reappear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influences, and secure republican forms of government, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the national Constitution—amendments which are believed, by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen, to be too mild and generous. They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction which it would be impossible to either overlook or disregard.

And certainly in view of this fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" to the General Government, while they continue to oppose these amendments.

To the Congress of the United States the heartfelt sympathies and overwhelming suffrages of the people have been generously given. They have fearlessly proclaimed their unequivocal verdict—"WELL DONE GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS." Upon the deliberations and actions of Congress our present interests and future welfare all depend. In its fruness and courage the whole experiment of genuine republicanism is indissolubly involved. That this fruness and courage will be fully exhibited by its controlling majorities, in the origination and adoption of measures of wisdom and discretion, even more radical and decisive, if necessary, than those of the past, I entertain no doubt. Such measures will meet with my cordial approval. And I may well add, that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it with her entire influence and power.

That in the administration of the government I may err, is only what should be expected from the infirmities of the human mind; but as I enter upon the discharge of my responsible duties with a firm resolution to act with honesty and impartiality, I trust my errors will be regarded with charity and treated with the gentleness of magnanimous forgiveness.

And I earnestly hope that my intercourse with my fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives will be so frank and cordial, that our duties to a common constituency will be pleasantly and faithfully discharged. Different branches of the government as we are, with distinctive duties, we are nevertheless parts of one organized and well regulated system, and as we co-operate or disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Elected by the people, desirous to promote the welfare of every citizen, were party differences should not be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a generous, a true and comprehensive public policy.

It was the illustrious Washington, equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman who gave utterance to the declaration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right," and Jefferson, who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should permeate and control all governments. Let us, fellow citizens, adhere to them, be governed by them, and our efforts will be happily united in surrounding the institutions of our State, as well as those of our nation, with a rampart of truth that will repel the madness of ambition, the schemes of usurpation, and successfully resist the changes and agitations of all coming time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—It appears from the semi official statement of Senator Cowan, in debate to-day, that the total number of removals since the adjournment of the Senate, last July, was 440, out of a total number of appointments of 2,434. Of the twenty-one changes made in the Department of the Interior, seventeen were made by the President, every one of them having been for official misconduct. Of the one hundred and ninety-seven removed in the Postoffice Department, about one hundred and twenty were for political reasons. The number of nominations for appointment in the civil service, sent to the Senate from the commencement of the present session to January 14, inclusive, is three hundred and fifty-one. Five nominations for civil appointments have thus far been acted on.

MADISON, Wis., January 15.—A resolution was introduced in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Dyer, of Racine, (Senator Doolittle's home), censuring Mr. Doolittle's disregard of the instructions of the last Legislature, and its request to him to resign; declaring that the people had rendered a solemn verdict condemning his purposes, policy and course; declaring that he had betrayed his constituency, and put himself in antagonism to the principles of justice and equal rights, and been faithless to the high trust confided to him; and peremptorily instructing him to resign. The resolution will pass by the vote of all the republican members. Senator Howe will be endorsed by re-election without formalities.

A PENNSYLVANIA COLONY IN TENNESSEE.—The McMinnville (Tenn.) Era says: "Coffee country is fast becoming a Pennsylvania colony. Some fifteen families from that State have purchased lands around Concord and Oak Hill, and are settling. They have already laid out \$85,000 for lands, and the cry is 'still they come.' They are excellent farmers and good citizens, and we have ample room for all such. One of them has purchased the extensive Carron property in Tullahoma."

AMERICAN RAILROAD CARS.—Another cargo of goods for the Paris Exposition is to sail from New York this week. Among the consignments is a richly finished street railroad car, got up in the latest style of the art. This car is intended for a Bumbay (India) street railroad, and stops at the Paris Exposition on its way thither. It is a curious fact that American builders have of late furnished cars for street railways in cities of England, South America and Canada, and in this branch of architecture leads the world.

ILLINOIS has purchased from Mrs. Douglas a lot of ground in which the remains of Stephen A. Douglas were buried, paying therefor the sum of \$25,000. Governor Oglesby recommends an appropriation to aid the erection of a suitable monument over the remains of Abraham Lincoln, for which purpose the Monument Association now has \$75,000 collected and invested, but \$125,000 more are required to carry out the plan which has been adopted.

Two fellows have been held in \$500 in New York for cruelty to a dog. They saturated the poor animal with spirits of turpentine, set the field on fire, and turned him into the street. After running about in great agony for some minutes, the dog fell down and died.



## The Adams Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG:  
Tuesday, January 22nd, 1867.

DR. D. McCANNON, during the session of the Senate, will attend to his office on Saturdays, and has also made such arrangements that his clients and their business will at all times receive prompt attention.

IN the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. McCANNON presented five petitions from citizens of Adams county, for relief for losses of property during the battle of Gettysburg. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE bill to change the venue in the case of Commonwealth vs. Henry Stevens, from the Quarter Session of Adams to the Quarter Session of Dauphin county, passed both branches last week.

U. S. Senator.  
On Tuesday last, Hon. Simon Cameron was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for six years from the 1st of March next, in the room of Mr. Cowan. The vote was as follows:

IN SENATE.  
Simon Cameron, 19  
Edgar Cowan, 11  
IN THE H. OF R.  
Simon Cameron, 62  
Edgar Cowan, 37  
Majority for Gen. Cameron, on joint ballot, 33.

REVEREND Mr. House, of the M. E. Church of this place, received a handsome gift from members of his Church on Christmas day.

Exhibition.  
The "Gravestone Literary Association" have resolved to hold their first Exhibition at Grapevine School-House, in Butler township, on Friday evening, the 22d of February, to consist of Vaudeville, Dialogues, Speeches, Essays, &c.

MUNNINGSBURG.  
At the annual election for Directors of the "Munningsburg Mutual Fire Protection Society," held on Monday last, the following persons were elected: E. W. Stahlke, Geo. Thorne, John Mickle, Peter Sholtz, Tobias Boyer, Bernal Myers, Michael Dietrich, Sr., Jacob H. Plunk, Henry J. Drinkerhoff, Isaac Howe, Geo. Thomas, and Michael Dietrich, Jr.

Another snow fell on Sunday, to the depth of probably six inches. We are really in the middle of a long continued and severe winter. The weather, however, has moderated considerably.

Court met yesterday. But little was done, however.

Property Sales.  
Mr. Charles E. Ammer has purchased the house of James E. Grimes, on East Middle st., for \$700 cash.

The Christmas jubilee of the Union Sabbath Schools, held in the Lutheran church in Petersburg (Y. S.), was a highly interesting exhibition. One hundred and thirty-eight dollars were subscribed to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Gettysburg.

Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, was on Monday nominated to the Senate by President Johnson, as Minister to Austria, as a reward for his support of "My Policy." His term as Senator expires on the 4th of March.

Senator Cowan.  
It will be noticed that, in reward for the treachery of Senator Cowan to his party, and joining the ranks of Andrew Johnson as his most zealous and active tool, the President nominated him to the Senate as Minister to Austria. This has excited great indignation in the Republican ranks. It has been customary in the U. S. Senate, when any of its members were nominated for office, they were approved, as a matter of courtesy. There are, however, to be some difficulty in the case of Mr. Cowan. His renegade action has put him so far out of the pale of political honesty, that he may not be confirmed. It is hoped he may not be, for decency's sake.

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, Mr. Kimmell, of Wyoming, offered the following resolutions, which led to an animated debate:

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:  
That we have learned with indignation that the President of the United States has nominated Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria, to take the place of the accomplished statesman and historian now holding that position. In thus nominating a man who has betrayed his constituents and disregarded his pledges to the people of his native State, and whose course in the Senate has received the most condemnation, Mr. Johnson seems to have contemplated a direct insult to the freemen of Pennsylvania, and shown his persistent purpose to place the Government in the hands of men who are opposed to the true interests of this nation, foreign and domestic.

2. That we fully approve of the action of the Republican members of Congress, in opposing the confirmation of Mr. Cowan, and we unite our protest with theirs, and call on the Senate to reject said nomination, and thereby save our country the shame of being represented abroad by one who in no particular would be a true exponent of American ideas or principles.

The above resolutions passed the Senate on Thursday, yeas 20, nays 9, and the House of Representatives—yeas 54, nays 23. So much for the renegade from his party, whom the Democrats took up as their candidate for U. S. Senator—and whom President Johnson would fain make Minister to Austria for his treachery!

The inauguration of Gov. Geary took place on Tuesday last, at Harrisburg. The display of military was quite imposing, and the whole affair passed off in the most elegant manner. The inaugural address is given at length in our paper to-day. It is long, but will repay perusal. He gives his sentiments in a plain, unostentatious manner, and we predict he will prove a highly acceptable and excellent Governor.

The bill to regulate the tenure of civil offices, which has been under warm debate for some time in the Senate, passed that body on Friday last, by more than a two-thirds vote. We hope it will also soon pass the House of Representatives.

RAILROAD ELECTION.—Annual Report.  
The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad was held in this place on Monday. The following Reports were received, and officers for the ensuing year elected:

President—W. G. Case.  
Managers—David Wells, Robert McCurdy, C. S. Maltby, F. W. Northrop, Howard S. Case, Robert Crane, John Eschman, William McCloskey, Henry Kaufhold, Philip Small, Peter Diehl, Wm. Bittinger.

Statement of R. McCANNON, Sequester of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1866:

1866.	From Passengers.	From Freight.	Total.
January,	\$906 47	\$1,148 33	\$2,054 80
February,	772 44	1,004 18	1,776 62
March,	976 32	1,119 35	2,095 67
April,	1,037 50	1,313 11	2,350 61
May,	959 66	1,415 66	2,375 32
June,	1,056 83	1,155 63	2,212 46
July,	1,121 51	911 83	2,033 39
August,	1,578 28	1,433 38	3,011 67
September,	1,476 74	1,400 39	2,877 13
October,	1,236 52	1,288 90	2,525 42
November,	1,473 33	1,413 11	2,886 44
December,	924 35	1,011 11	1,935 46
Total,	\$12,892 93	\$14,836 03	\$27,728 96
From Post-Office Department transportation of mails,			\$62 50
From United States for Military transportation,			4,528 70
From extra trains and miscellaneous receipts,			121 41
Total,			\$32,441 57

1866.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
January,	\$1,161 27	835 15	\$1,996 42
February,	1,031 78	302 35	1,334 13
March,	1,263 50	302 35	1,565 85
April,	1,370 13		1,370 13
May,	1,550 00	418 95	1,968 95
June,	1,314 25	2,137 20	3,451 45
July,	1,119 72	1,508 72	2,628 44
August,	1,214 13	1,053 09	2,267 22
September,	1,323 90	928 37	2,252 27
October,	1,363 60	105 93	1,469 53
November,	1,326 57	382 90	1,709 47
December,	1,180 91	772 62	1,953 53
Total,	\$15,150 46	\$6,869 46	\$22,019 92
Salary of Agent at Gettysburg Station,			50 00
Salary of Sequester per order of Court,			80 00
Total,			\$22,149 92

Amount of net earnings, \$22,149 92  
Bills outstanding included in the above balance, 1,719 05  
Amount on hand, \$7,532 60

I have purchased and put in the road 3,300 cross-ties during the year, all of the best quality of white oak and chestnut oak ties. The cost of the ties delivered at the road was 45 cents each, making a cost of \$2,250 for ties. In addition to this it cost about one-half more to deliver the ties along the road, take out the old, and put in the new ones. The spikes cost \$250, which were used in putting in new ties. I had Comawaga Bridge rebuilt by the erection of a first-class Howe Truss Bridge, costing the sum of \$2,850 in addition to some labor done by the hands working on repairs. I have also had Swift Run Bridge rebuilt, and the lumber bought for rebuilding Rock Creek Bridge, for all of which I have paid \$485 81. These several items of new construction, together with several other smaller items of permanent repairs, make up the above item of \$6,869 46 of Extraordinary Expenditures during the year. The road is now in excellent condition, and will require but little to be expended on construction for some years.

The Account of the Net Earnings of the Company up to December 31st, 1866, was filed during the year, showing a net balance of \$5,371 97, which sum was distributed by the U. S. to the Bondholders as heretofore. An Account showing every item of receipts and expenditures for the past year, will be filed in Court as soon as the outstanding bills are collected, and the net balance will then be distributed among the Bondholders.

Jan. 22, 1867.

After the Battle.  
An official report of the battle of Gettysburg states that twenty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-four guns were picked up on the field after the engagement, twenty-four thousand of which were loaded. Of this number one-half had two loads each remaining unfired, one quarter had three loads, and the remaining six thousand had ten loads apiece. Many were found having from two to six bullets over one charge; in others the powder was placed above the ball. One gun had six cartridges with paper union. In one Springfield rifle, twenty-three separate and distinct charges were found, while one smooth-bore musket contained twenty-two bullets and sixty buckshot rammed in promiscuously.

Official.  
The following appointments for Philadelphia have just been made by Gov. Geary.

Port Physician—Dr. H. Earnest Goodman.  
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth—B. Gara.

Health Officer—General Horatio G. Sickles. (Re-appointed.)  
Port Warden—General Gideon G. Clark. (Re-appointed.)

State Military Agent at Washington City—Captain John H. Stewart, of Allegheny county.  
Deputy Military Agent—Wm. A. Cook, of Westmoreland county.

Lazaretto Physician—Dr. Wm. S. Thompson, of Oxford, Chester county.

The receipts of Internal Revenue one day last week were under \$400,000. This is a considerable falling-off from the receipts before the President made a change in his officials who were doing their whole duty. Why the money does not now go in the Treasury as it did then, we say not.

The bills admitting Nebraska and Colorado as States, have at last passed the Senate, with an amendment, making civil or political proscription on account of color impossible in either State. The addition of these two young States will admit four Union Senators. The bills have also passed the House by a vote of 103 to 55.

Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill has been under daily discussion in the House of Representatives during the past week. Mr. Stevens gave notice, on Thursday last, that he would close the debate on the bill this week.

The Fair Grounds.  
Last week we gave the proceedings of the Annual Meeting and Election of Officers of the Adams County Agricultural Society, which was held at Bendersville, on Monday the 7th inst. The new Board elected at that time, met in Gettysburg on Friday last, for the transaction of business. Among other proceedings was the unanimous passage of a resolution fixing Gettysburg as the point for the future exhibitions of the Society. The Board also in a body viewed the several sights suggested for the Fair grounds, and after due deliberation decided in favor of High street, half a square west of Washington, embracing lots of Peter Thorn, John Crisner, Frederick Ridgely and Michael Bushman, in all between twelve and thirteen acres. A committee was appointed to make the purchases, which was done on Saturday, the prices averaging a little over one hundred dollars per acre. The location, we think, is the best that could have been selected, being convenient to town and admirably adapted to the purpose.—STAY.

Fire at the White House.  
On Friday morning last, the Conservatory at the President's House took fire, and was almost entirely destroyed, with a very large amount of rare plants, which had been accumulating for 15 or 20 years, and cannot be replaced for any sum. The loss is estimated at between two and three hundred thousand dollars. One of the rare plants was imported during the administration of General Washington.

By the Atlantic cable we have the announcement of a serious calamity at Regent's Park, London, yesterday. Whilst large numbers were skating on the lake, the ice gave way. Two hundred persons were thrown into the water, and thirty drowned.

Important to Young Men and Teachers.  
Every young man, whatever may be his future calling in life, will find a thorough and practical business education his greatest aid to success. Such a course may be had by all, as the expense and time necessary for a thorough preparation can readily be spared from the earnings of every industrious youth in the country. Three months only are necessary for a preparation that shall introduce any farmer's son, teacher or mechanic into a business position that shall bring him a good salary, and that may lead him to a business success. At Philadelphia, Pa., a system of instruction has been introduced into J. C. McWorm's Business and Telegraph College that must be thoroughly practical, and a revolution in commercial instruction in all schools having pupils enough so that it may be introduced. Unfortunately this system of instruction can only be carried out in a few of the larger schools in the United States, as it requires for its successful operation a great number of students in daily attendance. This course is receiving the encouragement and enthusiastic support of the leading business men and educators throughout the country, and is drawing for this College patronage from nearly every State in the Union. The practical arrangement of every department makes it profitable for young men to come hundreds of miles to enjoy its advantages, as at no other school in the country can equal advantages be had for business education.

Rev. Alexander Clark, Editor of Clark's School Visitor, in a notice of this institution, said: "The Commercial College of J. C. McWorm combines in its plan more practicalities, and better disciplines its students for successful business than any similar institution that we can find in our whole country in any wise compares with it, and that one pursues a method somewhat the same, but perhaps not as fully developed."

Such a report from Rev. Alexander Clark is strong evidence of the character and standing of this school. The College, from its plan of instruction, invites the attention of the masses, and as it issues many publications explanatory of its workings which are mailed free of charge, we suggest that those interested in education send an application for circulars, as they will no doubt be furnished immediately on receipt of request.

Address J. C. McWorm, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 15.

Parents and Teachers.  
We have at last, in "The Lawyer in the School Room," a clear explanation of the law of all the States as to the respective rights of parents and teachers. Whether a teacher has any jurisdiction over his pupils on the way to and from school for example, has always been a mooted question with many. "No man may plead ignorance of the law," is a legal maxim, and yet it would seem that ignorance of the law is the only excuse that any one can have for doubts on this subject. "The Lawyer in the School Room" is sent by mail to any part of the United States for \$1.00.

Address the author, M. McN. WALSH, No 65 Nassau Street, New York. The trade supplied on usual terms.

"Northern Lights."  
This is the title of a new Illustrated Magazine, which we have received from the American News Company, 119 and 121 Nassau street, New York. Its price is 15 cents a number.—It is a highly interesting magazine. Among the contributors are Petroleum V. Nasby, Julia Ward Howe, &c.

The Farm and Fireside.  
This is a new Agricultural Magazine first commenced by the Messrs. Foss, of Philadelphia, and is now the only Agricultural Journal in Pennsylvania, New Jersey or Delaware. It is issued weekly at 5 cents per number. It appears to be a valuable magazine in the departments of Agriculture, Literature and the Arts. By sending \$2 to the publisher, Philadelphia, you will receive it for a year.

The best Monthly Magazine in America is DEMOCRAT.  
The February Number, now before us, is, par excellence, the best of the monthlies. Its Steel engraving of Fashions gives us the latest modes, exquisitely colored. A full-page picture, printed in colors, of the Ascent of Mt. Mattemorens is unapproachable, and outdistances all rivalry in this branch, Demarest being the only publisher with the enterprise to risk a new process which must soon replace all others. Full-size patterns, and patterns for embroidery in profusion. In music, a bewitching Waltz-Song, "The Snow-Flake." Five Scenes of Lombardy in America. The Last Game, and thirty other illustrations. Poems, Tales, and Miscellany, too extensive to enumerate here. It must be examined to believe so much can be had for Three Dollars a year. Purchase a copy for subscriber.

Interesting Historical Relic.  
Secretary Stanton recently turned over to Secretary Browning, of the Interior Department, for safe keeping, the chair occupied by President Lincoln when shot by Booth at Ford's Theatre. It has been in the custody of the War Department since the night of the assassination. The chair is an arm rocking-chair covered with maroon-colored cloth.

On Friday last, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner, of Mass., made a most severe speech upon the course of the President, and denounced him in unmeasured terms.

Reject the Renegade.  
Andrew Johnson has now nothing further to do but reward those who were prominent in the rebellion to destroy the Government, and pay the creatures who upheld him in his effort to humiliate the loyal men of the loyal States. His last bestowal, or attempt to bestow honor, for this service, is in the case of the renegade Cowan, whom Johnson has nominated for Minister to Austria. Motley, the historian, now represents the American government at the Austrian court. He is a man of the highest ability, a ripe scholar and a staunch patriot. No diplomatist has more fairly represented American interests abroad than Mr. Motley, but he is now threatened with removal and humiliation to make room for a renegade to his party, and a false friend of the country. This is an insult to the American people. Cowan doubted the ability of the loyal men of the land to preserve the government, and is, therefore, the last individual to be sent abroad to represent American affairs, as he is more likely to impress the Austrians with arguments on our asserted weakness as a people than by his dignity and truth, prove the strength and glory of the nation. We hope the Senate will reject this nomination. However unusual it is for this body to reject any of its members, when placed in nomination for office by the President, the extraordinary circumstances under which Cowan earned Andrew Johnson's favor, and the fact that the position now sought by Cowan is filled by a patriot, should make his rejection a solemn necessity. We know of no man in the country so little entitled to be sent abroad, and so little fitted to be trusted with the government's honor as its agent in a foreign land, as Edgar Cowan. Therefore, let the Senate reject the renegade—HARRISBURG TEL.

Sound doctrine.  
Theodore Tilton, in a recent letter from the West, in discussing the question of Amnesty, uses the following language: "The sentiments expressed are undoubtedly those entertained by the true Radical party of the country:

"I am acquainted with nearly all the representative Radical men of the North—acquainted, also, with their public views and utterances—and I speak within bounds when I say that the Radical party, as distinguished from its surrounding rind of the Republican party, has been in favor of lenient rather than of severe terms, in settling with the rebellion. The Radical party holds, with Macaulay, that after a great rebellion a wise, victorious, and humane government will pardon the many and punish the few. And even in punishing the few, what shall be the punishment? Death? The Radical party asks for no drop of blood. Confiscation? It begrudges no man his property. Exile? It bears too little ill-will to foreign nations to expatriate American republicans to foreign shores. What then? IT DEMANDS THAT THE REBELS BE DEPRIVED OF THE POWER OF CASTING A BALLOT AND OF HOLDING AN OFFICE. In New York State, even a pickpocket who steals fifteen dollars, and goes to jail, can never afterwards, on coming out, go to the ballot box or run for an office. Is treason a less crime than petty larceny? The Radical party, therefore, demands that the men who lately lifted their hands to destroy their nation shall not now be invited to govern it. To this end, it demands that the traitors, like a sword of fire, shall guard the doors of the Federal capital against the intrusion of traitors. It demands that Andrew Johnson's usurping State governments shall be displaced by legal and valid legislatures. It demands that a Southern black man shall not far worse for being a loyalist than a Southern white man for being a traitor."

Opposition to Senator Cowan.  
In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Thursday last, resolutions were introduced expressive of indignation at the nomination of Senator Cowan as Minister to Austria, and charging President Johnson with contemplating a direct insult to the People of Pennsylvania in making the nomination, and calling upon the Republican Senators and Representatives to oppose his confirmation.

Taxing Money on Interest.  
Petitions are in circulation in Chester and the adjacent counties, to be presented to the Legislature, asking the repeal of all laws taxing money at interest. The petitioners assign the following reasons for asking the repeal:

1st. The practical operation of these laws is very unequal, the returns of the taxing officers showing that a large amount of money, either from the signatures of the officers, or from false returns made by many persons owning such moneys, are not returned for taxation, and as a result, those who make honest returns are taxed, and the dishonest escape.

2d. The effect of this taxation is to induce capitalists to invest in Government securities, or in States in which no such tax is imposed, and this capital is withdrawn from the industrial interests of this Commonwealth.

3. Either capitalists will thus invest their money, or will charge the borrower with the taxes in addition to the regular interest, and in each case it is a burden which unnecessarily falls upon the borrower.

Frightful Steamboat Accident.—Great Loss of Life.  
Memphis, January 17.—The steamer Platte Valley, which left here for Vicksburg late this afternoon, struck the wreck of a gunboat, and sank almost to her horizon deck in about three minutes. She was crowded with passengers, a large number of whom are lost. It is estimated by the survivors that one hundred persons were drowned, among them Judge McBride, of Monroe county, Missouri, and his family of fifteen persons, bound for Texas. The captain and pilot are safe.—There were some forty women and children on board, most of whom were lost. A tug passing up took off those who had presence of mind enough to stick by the wreck, and brought them here to-night.

Fort Mitchell, Jan. 18.—A government drove of 60 head of horses and mules were stolen